

## WHARF AND WAVE.

## ARRIVED.

Friday, August 23.  
 Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Lahaina, Maui, Kona and Kauai, at 6:20 a. m., with 6,524 sacks sugar, 21 sacks coffee, 119 sacks taro, 68 sacks awa, 57 bunches bananas, 44 kegs butter, 41 bunches hides, 4 pigs, 39 head cattle, and 335 packages sundries.  
 U. S. A. T. Meade, from San Francisco, 6:30 p. m.  
 Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, from Port Gamble, twenty-three days out.

Saturday, August 24.  
 Str. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.  
 Schr. Malolo, from Kauai.  
 Str. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai.

Sunday, August 25.  
 Ger. bk. Werra, Brunings, from Bremen, 137 days out.  
 Str. Claudine, Parker, from Maui.  
 Str. W. G. Hall, from Kauai.  
 Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Eleiee.

Monday, August 26.  
 Am. bk. Fooning Suey, Willett, 121 days from New York.  
 Am. sp. S. D. Carleton, Amesbury, from the South Sea Islands.  
 Am. schr. Reporter, Dalhoff, from Eureka.  
 Tug Leslie Baldwin, Seike, from Kahului.  
 Schr. Blanche & Ella, from Kauai.  
 Schr. Kawailani, from Oahu ports.  
 Am. brig. Tanner, Newhall, twenty-one days from Blakeley.  
 S. S. China, Seabury, from Yokohama and Hongkong (anchored off harbor at 11:30 p. m.).

## DEPARTED.

Friday, August 23.  
 Am. sp. Charmer, Slater, for San Francisco.  
 Str. Iwalani, Greene, for Kolon.  
 Eleiee, Hanspene, Walmea and Kekaha, at 4 p. m.

Saturday, August 24.  
 Am. bk. C. D. Bryant, Colley, for San Francisco, in ballast.  
 Am. bk. Diamond Head, Petersen, for the Sound.  
 Am. bk. Skagit, Robinson, for Eureka.

Monday, August 26.  
 Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.  
 Am. schr. Rosemond, Johnson, for San Francisco.  
 Str. Noeau, Wyman, for Lahaina and Kaunapala.  
 Str. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai.

Departed.  
 Per steamer Lehua, for Kalaupapa and Molokai ports, August 25.—Mrs. A. Kahunaale, Miss L. Kahunaale.  
 Gas schr. Malolo, for Hanalei; 5 p. m.

## MACHINERY FOR OLAA

Built by Honolulu Iron Works Company.

A Little automatic quadruple evaporator with a capacity of 350,000 gallons of juice every twenty-four hours has just been completed at the Honolulu Iron Works for the Olaa Sugar Company, Hawaii, to which place it will be shipped in a few days. This is the largest piece of machinery ever manufactured in the Hawaiian Islands and is perhaps one of the largest pieces of machinery in one part manufactured anywhere else. In order to build it a new addition to the main building had to be made. Mr. Hedemann, manager of the Honolulu Iron Works, states that the machinery will be taken apart in two or three days to prepare the same for shipment to Hilo, and he issues a general invitation to all interested in sugar plantation machinery, or machinery of any kind, to visit the works in Kakaako and make an inspection of this most modern development of machinery manufacture.

The work is a credit to the enterprise and pluck of the Honolulu Iron Works Company and the undertaking of such an enormous piece of work speaks especially well for the high-class machinists who executed it. A number of these evaporators have been introduced into these Islands but sugar experts who have visited the works and inspected this latest output declare the workmanship exceeds that on the machinery of like design shipped here. A representative of Mr. Lillie, the inventor, has examined the machinery and pronounces it the finest piece he has ever seen.

The manager trusts that sufficient interest will be taken in the class of work that the Iron Works is capable of producing to go to the works before the machinery is taken apart for shipment. Cards of entrance to the works will be available either from Mr. Hedemann at the Queen street office, or from Superintendent Dyer at the works in Kakaako. The entire works will be thrown open to general inspection at the same time and an opportunity given for Honoluluans to obtain a view of the vast amount of machinery housed in the new buildings.

An idea of the cost of the evaporator is gained from the price of the copper tubes, which is said to be about \$10,000 in round numbers. The cost of the entire piece is the same here as in the States, with freight added to the material. When it is taken into consideration that the Mainland manufacturers pay their men on a scale of \$2 and \$2.50 per day and the Honolulu Iron Works \$4 and \$4.50 per day, the Olaa plantation is in reality getting its machinery cheaper. At the same works is also being built a large 9-roller mill and gearing for Olaa plantation and a similar one for the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. on Maui.

## MUST HAVE LABORERS

Rodenberg Tells of Needs of the Islands.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Mr. W. A. Rodenberg, United States civil service commissioner, reached Washington this morning from East St. Louis, Ill., where he stopped a few days en route from Honolulu. Mr. Rodenberg has been in the Islands for nearly five weeks. During that period he introduced the civil service system in the Islands, and conducted examinations at which there were 110 applicants, a goodly portion of whom were natives. Most of the applicants were examined for entrance into the customs and postal service. Before leaving the Islands the commissioner appointed a board of examiners at Honolulu, and a custodian board at Hilo.

Mr. Rodenberg speaks enthusiastically of conditions on the Islands, and of the future possibilities they possess. He says that now the greatest problem there is that of securing desirable labor. Up to the time when the Islands became a part of the United States, no such problem was presented, because of the ability of the planters to import Chinese labor. When the United States acquired the Islands the Chinese exclusion act was extended to the Islands. For a time this did not affect the local labor situation, as the number of Chinese was sufficient to meet the requirements of the big sugar planters.

With the increasing possibilities which connection with the United States offered to the Islands, the sugar planters sought to extend the acreage of their plantations. The supply of Chinese labor was soon exhausted. Experiments were made in several directions. Laborers were imported from Japan, from Portugal and lastly Porto Rico. The Porto Ricans were brought to the Islands at great expense, and great care was exercised in their selection. In spite of this it was found that they are too slow and indifferent, if not positively lazy.

Mr. Rodenberg says that this was the condition when he reached the Islands a few weeks ago. He found the sugar planters discussing ways and means for meeting the labor problem. They seem to be confronted with the condition that only Chinese labor will meet the necessities of the peculiar work which they desire performed. A bare possibility exists that a portion of the desired labor can be secured from the Philippine Islands. The planters hope to secure the permission of the government to an experiment in this direction. They have little hope, however, in the present labor famine being met with other than Chinese laborers. The planters do not desire to import Chinamen in great numbers, nor is there a sentiment in the Islands in favor of taking down the bars altogether to Chinese immigrants.

The planters have about decided to ask at the hands of the next Congress an amendment to the Chinese exclusion act which will permit of the importation of such a number of Chinese as will be needed for work on the sugar plantations. The planters are willing that the amendment shall carry restrictions which will prevent the Chinese from coming to the United States from Hawaii. They do not object to the condition being made that the Chinamen shall be employed solely in agricultural pursuits. They will give a bond, if the law requires, for the return of the Chinese laborers to China after a period of ten years.

The planters told Commissioner Rodenberg that the Chinese would in no way come into competition with white labor. White and black labor from the United States had been tried, but it was found that they could not stand the work in the fields. The fields were left but partially developed because of the provisions of the exclusion act and the laws against importing contract labor. Mr. Rodenberg believes that the Hawaiian planters will inaugurate a movement during the next session of Congress which will result in some concessions being made them. The terms of the Chinese exclusion act will expire by limitation next year, so the next Congress will have to deal with the question. The planters of Hawaii believe that Congress will re-enact the terms of the law, and they hope the time will be opportune for securing concessions for the Islands.

Mr. Rodenberg is enthusiastic on all that pertains to the Islands. He says a trip to the Islands will convince any one of the wisdom of the Republican party's policy of expansion. He describes the Islands as the "Paradise of the Pacific," and says that the wonderful possibilities of development which they possess have not been appreciated in this country. Illinois possesses some of the best agricultural land in the United States, and yet the farmers of that State are well satisfied with returns which reach \$25 per acre. The sugar acre in the Islands yields to the planters from six to seven tons of sugar, which can be sold at \$80 a ton. Eighteen months is necessary to secure a sugar crop. Mr. Rodenberg says there are substantial indications that the natives are rapidly becoming Americanized. One of the strongest indications is in the fact that they took such a hearty interest in the Fourth of July celebration which was held at Hilo, where Mr. Rodenberg was orator of the day.

Last year, Mr. Rodenberg says, the total production of sugar in the Islands approximated 300,000 tons, and he believes, as soon as sufficient labor can be secured, this amount can be increased to 500,000 tons. This would necessarily result in a reduction of the cost of sugar to the American consumer. Since annexation a number of gigantic enterprises have been inaugurated, and several plantations have been capitalized at \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000 each. As a result of this very rapid development of the Islands there is a scarcity of money there. Investors can easily obtain 8 per cent on loans, and a number of loans are made on an interest basis of 10 and even 12 per cent, with security that is gilt-edged.

Mr. Rodenberg believes that capitalists of this country can not find a better place to invest their money. The proposition which has been forward in this country to make the Islands part of California, and thus secure the benefits of statehood for them, Mr. Rodenberg says does not meet with popular approval there. There is much more talk of the construction of a new Pacific cable connecting Hawaii with the Mainland than there is of statehood.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## PRESERVE THE TREES

(Continued from Page 1.)

The greatest need of the Islands is a farming population. The small farmer has more needs than the plantation laborer and adds more to the wealth and prosperity of the community. This was seen in the Olaa colony, for the farmers there had always something to sell and were in the market as purchasers all the time, so that the sale of those lands to the plantation, and the removal of many of the farmers was felt in Hilo very much. The natives and Portuguese are developing a great deal of interest in the homestead lease, and the lands will be distributed as much as possible in that way. This offers a home for the farmer and his children for all time practically, and insures a continuous residence upon the lands. There is much land suitable for farming which may be taken up in this way.

"I was certain all the time that the affairs here were all right, and I am very much pleased with the conditions. I can see no reason for any extra session, and I believe that it would have been very unwise to have called one. Many persons who were in favor of a county bill have signified to me that they did not understand the bill which was passed and they are well satisfied that it failed. I hope to see a scheme of government framed before the next meeting of the Legislature which will be representative of the ideas of all the people. If possible there should be a body of citizens chosen to frame such laws and charters as would embody all the best features of similar legislation, for submission to the Legislature when it meets in 1903.

"I believe that when the great cities have been so organized that the Executive is responsible for all the workings of the city that there will be a better class of men chosen for the office of mayor. The fact that he has so many places to fill and such responsible appointments to make, in my opinion, has had much to do with the selection of such very good men for the Presidency of the United States. I am in favor of the national system in local government, and hope that a modern plan will be submitted for legislative action. "I found that there was a generally good condition of the crops all over the Island of Hawaii, except in the Hamakua district, where the drought is very great. In Kona there were good rains and the outlook is excellent.

"I spent the two months of my absence principally in hunting and in camp. We went up on to the higher levels and found excellent sport. We had some good shooting at cattle, hogs, sheep and turkeys. The turkeys are very fine. All over the country there are quail in abundance and when the season opens I believe there will be better sport in the mountains above Waimea than ever before. Whenever we rode we flushed fat birds, sometimes in coveys of fifty or more. There is an abundance of strawberries and other small fruits on which they feed, and the game will be excellent. I spent much of the time in a tent and am in good health, and feel better than in some months."

## WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

The Spokane telephone war is ended. Thomas B. Burnett of Los Angeles has died.

Dominico Morelli, the Italian painter, is dead.

Sir William Laird, the iron-master, is dead.

Food is reported scarce at Koyukuk diggings.

Human flesh is being sold for food in China.

Denmark is negotiating a loan of \$10,000,000.

Discontent is brewing trouble on the Island of Malta.

Lorrimer Stoddard, dramatist and actor, is very ill.

The Schley court of inquiry will meet September 12.

Commandant Prestorous at Orange River Colony, is dead.

Another trans-Atlantic steamship line is to be instituted.

Fire in West Berkeley destroyed property worth \$100,000.

One hundred thousand Boer refugees are now in relief camps.

Jules Lieben, the great German singer, is coming to America.

Ada Rohan is so far recovered as to be planning another tour.

Chipley, Florida, was almost entirely destroyed by fire last week.

Encke's comet was observed from Mt. Lowe observatory Aug. 14.

A government has been organized in La Union province, Philippines.

The Pacific cable bill passed third reading in the British Commons.

The X-ray has disclosed two hearts in Karl Wambold, a Chicago man.

A band of over 800 goats were burned in a Calaveras, Cal., fire last week.

An amateur electrician tapped the wires at Vallejo and the city was left in darkness.

Walter Stratton has been arrested for complicity in the train hold-up near Canby, I. T.

The cruiser Chicago, loaded with ammunition, has been refused dockage at Southampton.

It is thought that Lord Kitchener will return to England about the middle of September.

Senator Clark is said to have made a bad deal in offering \$12,000,000 for Russian copper mines.

Dr. T. D. Wood and Prof. Rip of Stanford University have resigned to go to Eastern colleges.

Twelve Seattle street car conductors were discharged for making goo-goo eyes at lady passengers.

Miss Greta Pomeroy and Philip Clark are to be married. Both are prominent New York society people.

A number of marked Tacoma salmon returned recently after four years' absence to Columbia river.

The Cambria Steel Co., of Philadelphia, has increased its capital stock from \$4,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

Repairs to the North German Lloyd steamer Mainz, almost destroyed in the Hoboken fire, cost \$1,000,000.

Investigations are being made in Southern California in regard to the alleged smuggling of Chinese.

The famous "95 oak" on the Stanford campus has been uprooted to make room for new buildings.

French census figures give the population of that nation as 38,641,333, an increase of 421,354 in five years.

Five Japanese fishing boats were recently seized near Fraser river for trespassing in American waters.

The July figures show a large gain over previous years in the increase of exports from the United States.

The Chicago Great Western Railroad may use electricity instead of steam for its suburban service.

Isador Raynor, Attorney-General of Maryland, has been retained as one of the attorneys for Admiral Schley.

The sum of \$25,000 in bills was burned publicly at the order of a dying old man to disappoint his heirs.

Abolition of California property, exclusive of railroads, is \$1,195,902,494, an increase of \$25,321,792 over last year.

The editor of the London Globe has been cited to appear before the Commons for libel on the Irish members.

Mrs. Charles Hughes, of Indio, Cal., sent her children in an express wagon to her husband and has disappeared.

Wilbur F. Crafts, author of the anticantone law, says there is a conspiracy to nullify the good results of the act.

Raymond Vogel, who robbed a boy of 75 cents, has been sentenced at Auburn, Cal., to 48 years' imprisonment.

The town of Forsund, Norway, has been wiped out, the loss being \$1,500,000 kroner, 1200 people being homeless.

The Boston and Nevada Mining Corporation, with a capital stock of \$11,750,000, has had its furniture seized for debt.

French newspapers claim that the submarine torpedo boats of that nation have the world's fleets at their mercy.

Commander F. N. Wise, who was in charge of the old Monocacy when that ship was fired upon by the Taku forts, is dead.

Helen Potts Hall, claimant for the millions of the late George Francis Gilman, has been divorced from Blakeley Hall.

General Miles has issued a note to the officers and men of the Army, seeking to improve the deportment of the soldiers.

Two thousand Icelanders and Scots will be imported to British Columbia to displace Orientals in Fraser river canneries.

The remains of Empress Frederick have been placed in a vault, beside those of her husband, with impressive ceremonies.

Attorney-General Knox holds the government to be liable for stolen registered mail matter even above the amount of \$20.

Cigarettes caused a bad fire in Sacramento.

The transport Logan has docked at Mare Island.

Hornets routed Chicago police from a patrol box.

Union painters at Oakland have returned to work.

Two men were killed in a wreck at Texarkana, Ark.

The police force at Manila is to be reduced one-half.

Spanish war veterans held a reunion in Salt Lake.

Mosquitoes caused the death of a New Haven woman.

Secretary Long will likely be called as witness by Schley.

Arch Rock in San Francisco bay was blown up by nitro gelatin.

Five railroad bridges were washed out by heavy rains in Arizona.

The town of Quartz, Tuolumne Co., Cal., has been wiped out by fire.

Ireland's representation in the Imperial parliament may be voted.

The London House of Commons is still discussing the Nicaraguan canal.

A reception was planned at Manila for the school teachers on the Thomas.

Wallace J. Smith of San Francisco was arrested at Denver for burglary.

Kansas City machinists have lost their strike for shorter working days.

Massachusetts workers resist a reduction in pay, and a strike may follow.

Santa Barbara justices have sued the county government for their salaries.

General Gomez has announced that he cannot be a candidate for president of Cuba.

George Willis, a U. S. volunteer, fell over two steep precipices at Fresno and lives.

Matt Young, a Cuiabarr Camp miner, was killed in a dispute over a poker game.

Governor Rogers of Washington has refused to interfere in the Nordstrom murder case.

A freight locomotive at Pueblo, Col., exploded, killing Engineer Woods and Fireman Maple.

Mrs. Helen Johnson of Oakland saved a large estate by proof that her marriage was illegal.

Rev. V. C. Atkins, a Denver minister, answered cries for help, and was set upon by footpads.

A vicious assault upon a saloon man at Reddings by E. P. Sherk, led to strong talk of a lynching.

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We Pay Freight to your nearest Landing on orders of \$5.00 or more, thus practically putting you on the same footing as those who come into our store.

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## MONSTER AUCTION SALE

### Vehicles and Harness,

On MONDAY, SEPT. 2nd, at 10 o'clock a. m.

At the Warehouse on Kawaiahao Street, one block from the Sanitary Laundry and opposite H. Hackfeld & Co.'s stables in Kewalo, Honolulu, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION about fifty Vehicles, of all descriptions, consisting of Single Dump Carts, Two-Horse Dump Carts, Farm Wagons, Lumber Gears, Single and Double Drays, Spring Wagons, Buggies, Carts, Surries, Phaetons, Business Buggies, Runabouts, and a large quantity of single and double Harness, Saddles, Etc., Etc.

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## OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

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HOME PRODUCTION

Draught and Bottled Beer Delivered on and after

MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1901

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

### Olaa Assessments.

THE 14TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/4% or 50c. per share was called to be due and payable June 20th, 1901; said assessment is now bearing interest at the rate of 1% per month.  
 THE 15TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/4% or 50c. per share was called to be due and payable July 20th, 1901; said assessment is now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.  
 THE 16TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/4% or 50c. per share has been called to be due and payable August 20th, 1901.  
 THE 17TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/4% or 50c. per share, has been called, to be due and payable September 20, 1901.  
 THE 18TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/4% or 50c. per share, has been called, to be due and payable October 21.  
 THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/4% or 50c. per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 20th.  
 Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.  
 The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building.  
 ELMER E. PAXTON,  
 Treasurer Olaa Sugar Company, Ltd.  
 Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901. 2301

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